

However, the Office Action states that no summary appears in the response (Office Action, Page 2, Section 1). It is believed that the Examiner fails to receive a copy of the interview summary. Below is the original interview summary as submitted in the July 27, 2005 response for the Examiner's further review.

"On July 18, 2005, during a teleconference between Examiner Aaron Strange, Attorney of Record Tarek N. Fahmi (Registration No. 41,402), Agent of Record Chze Koon, Chua (Registration No. 53,831), Inventors J. J. Garcia-Luna-Aceves and Lillian Withrow, Claim 1 of the present invention was discussed.

In particular, the participants discussed the rejection of claim 1 in light of Jordon (U.S. Patent No. 6,438,652) and Brendel (U.S. Patent No. 5,774,660). It was noted that the prior art fails to teach or even suggest the present invention whereby the selection of the information object repository to service the client's request is based on the load and topological distance between the information object repository and the client."

Listing of Claims:

All of the claims pending in this application are set forth for the convenience of the Examiner. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 35 and 37 were amended in the response to the Office Action dated April 11, 2005. In addition, new claims 35 -37 were presented in response to the Office Action of November 9, 2004.

1. (Previously Amended) A method, comprising:

receiving from a client a request for an information object;
determining, according to a type-of-service parameters and loads on a number of information object repositories, which information object repositories should service the client's request for the information object without regard as to whether the information object is actually stored at the information object repository selected; and
returning to the client an address of a selected information object repository.

2. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising mapping an address of the client to an address of the selected information object repository.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the mapping is made according to specified performance metrics.
4. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 3 wherein the type-of-service parameters comprise one or more of: average delay from the information object repository to the client, average processing delays at the information object repository, reliability of a path from the information object repository to the client, available bandwidth in said path, and loads on the information object repository.
5. (Original) The method of claims 2 wherein the address of the information object repository is selected from a number of addresses of information object repositories.
6. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 2 further comprising instructing the selected information object repository to obtain a copy of the information object from a topologically close content server.
7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein determining which of the number of information object repositories should service the request for the information object comprises one or more of: a direct cache selection process, a redirect cache selection process, a remote DNS cache selection process, or a local DNS cache selection process.
8. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the direct cache selection process comprises contacting, using a Web server which received the request from the client, to contact a Web router to obtain an address of a topologically close information object repository to the requesting client.
9. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the direct cache selection process further comprises receiving, at the Web server from the Web router, an address for the topologically close information object repository.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9 further comprising returning, from the Web server to the client, a uniform resource locator (URL) which contains the address of the topologically close information object repository.

11. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the redirect cache selection process comprises contacting, using a Web server which received the request from the client, a Web router to obtain an address of a redirecting Web router which will service the request.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11 wherein the redirect cache selection process further comprises returning, from the Web server to the client, a uniform resource locator (URL) which contains the address of the redirecting Web router.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein the redirect cache selection process further comprises contacting the redirecting Web router at the address contained in the URL with the request for the information object.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13 further comprising redirecting, from the redirecting Web router, the client to a topologically close information object repository which will service the request for the information object.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein redirecting the client is accomplished using a hypertext transfer protocol (http) redirect.

16. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the remote DNS cache selection process comprises returning, from a Web server which received the request from the client, a statically configured domain name of a redirector DNS server.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16 wherein the remote DNS cache selection process further comprises resolving, at the redirector DNS server, the statically configured domain name to produce a resolved domain name.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein remote DNS cache selection process further comprises providing, from the redirector DNS server provides, the resolved domain name to a Web router.

19. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein remote DNS cache selection process further comprises receiving, at the redirector DNS server and from the Web router, an address of a topologically close information object repository for the client.

20. (Original) The method of claim 19 further comprising providing, from the redirector DNS server, the address of the topologically close information object repository to the client

21. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the local DNS cache selection process comprises returning, from a Web server which received the request from the client, a uniform resource locator (URL) containing a statically configured domain name.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein the local DNS cache selection process further comprises providing, from a DNS server, the statically configured domain name to a Web router.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22 wherein the local DNS cache selection process further comprises receiving, from the Web router, an address of a topologically close information object repository.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23 further comprising providing, from the DNS server, the address of the topologically close information object repository to the client.

25. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the direct cache selection process is combined with the redirect cache selection process.

26. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the direct cache selection process is combined with the remote DNS cache selection process.

27. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the direct cache selection process is combined with the local DNS cache selection process.

28. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the direct cache selection process is combined with both the remote DNS cache selection process and the local DNS cache selection process.

29. (Cancelled)

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the redirect cache selection process is combined with the remote DNS cache selection process and the local DNS cache selection process.

31. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the direct cache selection process is used for information objects that will be immediately loaded without user action.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the redirect cache selection process is used for information objects that will be loaded only after some user action.

33. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the remote DNS cache selection process is used for information objects that will be loaded only after some user action.

34 (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the local DNS cache selection process is used for information objects that will be loaded only after some user action.

35. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 3 wherein determining which of the number of information object repositories should service the request for the information object takes into account the address of the client.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35 wherein the specified performance metrics comprise one or more of average delay from the selected information object repository to the client, average processing delays at the selected information object repository, reliability of a path from the selected information object repository to the client, available bandwidth in said path, and loads on the selected information object repository.

37. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 35 further comprising instructing the selected information object repository to obtain a copy of the information object from a topologically close content server.